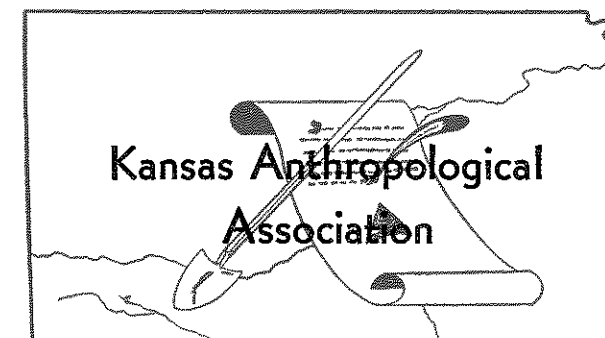


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NEWSLETTER

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K.A.A. FALL DIG, 1968

The 1968 Fall dig for the Kansas Anthropological Association was held October 11, 12, and 13 at Stockton and Hays, Kansas. The dig was originally scheduled to last three days at the Copper site near Stockton. However this site was finished early and the last day was spent working in a dump area associated with the site of old Fort Hays near Hays, Kansas. The weather was good throughout the three days and we had an excellent turnout of members and visitors. The Alton Chapter of the K.A.A. was the host chapter and they did an excellent job securing permission for the excavations and taking care of local arrangements. Particular thanks should go to R. D. Brent, Richard and Joan Carmicheal and Joanne Sanders. Special thanks should also go to Mr. James Copper of Stockton who farmed the land upon which we worked. Without Mr. Copper's cooperation this entire project would not have been possible.

The Copper site, 14R0301, came to the writer's attention in April of 1967. At that time I was shown several sites in the Stockton vicinity by Merton Van Eaton. The area was one in which Van Eaton had exposed some buried human skeletal material some years ago and had heard of reports of other persons also seeing skeletal material here. This particular place and adjacent terraces had yielded disk shell beads, chipped stone artifacts and a few pottery sherds for some time. The site lay on the nose of a prominent terrace bordering the right or south side of the south fork of the Solomon River valley. That location is a few miles south of Stockton, Kansas. When we visited the site we found shell beads, mussel shell and small fragments of human bone exposed on the surface. At this time the site was under cultivation and planted in wheat. The material from this location and the adjacent site areas was tentatively identified as belonging to the Keith Focus, Middle Woodland.

The site was selected for the 1968 fall dig because of its nearness to a K.A.A. chapter and there was a possibility that we could recover skeletal material here. Skeletal material in good condition and with good association as to its cultural identity is always important. Work at the site was begun around 10 a.m. on Friday, October 11. Random shovel testing into the top of the terrace and the front slope yielded little in the way of direct evidence for subsurface features. When Van Eaton arrived at the site he pointed out two areas in which he had once exposed skeletal material in the site. One was down on the slope of the terrace and the other up on the crest. Working along the front of the terrace we found scraps of human bone and some disk shell beads exposed within a limited area. Preliminary shovel testing revealed more material to be present below the cultivation zone.

A grid system of ten-foot squares laid out in this area with a north to south base line extending up to the crest of the terrace where the second area was reportedly located. The first day three ten-foot squares were opened, two on the slope of the hill and one on the crest. These excavations were opened to a depth of approximately one foot below the surface. The most outstanding features located during the first day were Feature 2, a complex of human bone, and Feature 4, a skull lacking the mandible, or lower jaw, of a child.

The second day of working at the site saw eight more ten-foot squares opened and a series of long narrow trenches dug just through the cultivation zone. A large number of members were present on the second day and a lot of dirt was moved. Unfortunately it became apparent that we had found the major portion of the site the first morning. Except for random pieces of broken animal bone no significant materials were found at the crest of the hill. On the slope of the hill we continued to find scattered disk shell beads and fragments of human bone. It was obvious that cultivation and/or "potting" of the site had displaced a good deal of material.

With the exception of disk shell beads the artifact inventory from the dig consisted of one body sherd and a worked chert flake. The body sherd was coarse in texture with calcite tempering and had its exterior surface marked by cord-roughening. The sherd was thick and brown in color. Tentatively it was identified as Harlan cord-roughened ware which is very distinctive of the Keith Focus Woodland.

The most significant feature was F2, the main complex of human bone. The material looked to have been a bundle burial of adult remains. One tibia and fibula were in articulation but the sections of the skull, mandible and other long bones were in mixed order.

By the middle of the second day's work at 14R0301 it became apparent that we had recovered the significant material at least in this particular spot. The large number of ten-foot squares which had been opened and trenching which had been carried out kept most of the members present busy that day but it was doubtful if more significant material could be collected on the third day. We therefore decided to shift the location of the dig (a frustrating decision because we knew some members would arrive the next day and probably miss us) to nearby Fort Hays at Hays. The Historical Society had been working on the fort site for a number of years and we knew of a dump area to the south of the fort proper which needed testing. This also would give the members a new type of site and experience with historic artifacts. We chose a portion of the dump which was being cut into by a gully and laid out two lines of five-foot squares and excavation was begun. A large amount of metal, glass and ceramic artifacts were recovered. Outstanding artifacts consisted of metal canteens, bottles, coins, buttons and bullets.

In conclusion I would say the fall dig was a success with one prehistoric Plains Woodland site being completely excavated and significant testing being carried out at a historic dump area associated with Fort Hays. All of the materials recovered from both sites went into the Historical Society collections and will be kept at our laboratory. The members present worked hard and it became apparent to me that some of them are becoming very capable diggers having worked on a variety of sites. It was unfortunate that we had to move the dig location for the third day and for those members who were unable to locate us at Hays we offer our apology.

Thomas A. Witty
Topeka, Kansas

Persons Attending The Fall K.A.A. Dig
Stockton and Hays, Kansas
October 11, 12, 13 1968

MEMBERS PRESENT FRIDAY, October 11, 1968:

R. D. Brent	Parker Parish
Bob Tichenor	Estelle Parish
Glenn Scott	Glen Conn
Marion Steinmetz	Merton Van Eaton
Irene Holland	Mrs. Van Eaton
Tom Witty	Jody Saunders
Earl Monger	Richard Carmichael
Iris Monger	

VISITORS:

Harry Hancey
Richard Oliva
Albert McCue
Mr. and Mrs.
Murray Holloway

MEMBERS PRESENT SATURDAY, October 12, 1968:

Tom Witty	Georgia Rhoads
Harold Reed	Ruth Currie
Duane Kusy	John Rhine
Parker Parish	Earl Monger
Estelle Parish	Iris Monger
Millard Schloemer	Richard Carmichael
Don Schloemer	Joan Saunders
Norman Horn	Joan Carmichael
Marie Horn	Bob Button
Glenn Conn	Helen Gross
Aleatha Connelly	R. D. Brent

VISITORS:

Clara Kennedy
Marge Reed
Kathy Reed
Fern Kusy
Mrs. Millard Schloemer
Mrs. Don Schloemer
Denton and Mark
Cecil Breckenridge
Jonathan Connelly
Russell Peasley
Lynn Ninemire
Don Schescke
Pete J. Bray
Ben Wildrix
Harold Wildrix
Howard Fox
Donna Fox
Mr. & Mrs. Emery Hart

MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT SATURDAY EVENING MEETING

Earl Monger	Tom Carmichael
Marie Horn	Richard Carmichael
Tom Witty	Norman Horn
Duane Kusy	Parker Parish
Harold Reed	Estelle Parish
Iris Monger	Georgia Rhoads
Marge Reed-Kathy and Steve	Chester Rhoads
Fern Kusy	R. D. Brent
Ruth Currie	Joan Saunders
Irene Holland	John Rhine
Joan Carmichael	Ruth Baxter

MEMBERS PRESENT SUNDAY, October 13, 1968:

Parker Parish	Duane Kusy
Estelle Parish	Tom Witty
Earl Monger	Orrie Graves
Iris Monger	Lois Graves
Harold Reed	John Rhine
Norman Horn	Jo Carmichael
Marie Horn	Joan Saunders
Ruth Currie	Irene Holland

VISITORS:

Marge Reed
Kathy and Steve
Fern Kusy
Scott Midgorden

On behalf of the members and other officers I would like to thank Mr. Witty, our Editor, and his staff for the articles published in the Newsletter.

John Rhine

BOOK REVIEW

Herculaneum

By Joseph Jay Deiss (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, Company 1966. Bibliography, illustrations, index. xv, 174 pp. \$6.95).

Sometime ago I received a book from the Thomas Y. Crowell Co. for review. I found it interesting reading. It dealt with Herculaneum, a Roman city which was buried in August of A.D. 79 by some 60 feet of hot mud lava from the eruption of nearby Mt. Vesuvius. Herculaneum was a contemporary of nearby Pompeii and was buried in the same volcanic eruption. Unlike the former, Pompeii was buried under some 20 feet of red hot ash which burned and destroyed much of that city. Herculaneum being covered by mud was sealed as if in plastic with much of its architecture, works of art and artifacts of daily use left reasonably intact. The town of Herculaneum was apparently a Roman pleasure resort located on the Bay of Naples. Here were located villas of some of Rome's leading families. The shops sold luxury goods. It appears that most of the inhabitants of the city escaped the inundation of the town by the volcanic muds but everything else was left behind thus the site presents an unusually rich archeological inventory of material.

The town lay buried for some 1700 years until well diggers, in 1709, struck marble paving during their excavation. During the 1700's and early 1800's digging was carried out at the site by several individuals however the techniques employed were more for treasure hunting than for the scientific exploration of the town. One of the earlier techniques was random tunneling through the town for treasure items. Needless to say this did a great deal of damage to architectural features such as walls, floors and roofs. No attempt was made during this early work to pinpoint find spots or record any of the other type of data which we know now is so important to archeological research. The random "potting" of the site finally stopped in 1875. In 1927 modern archeological techniques were applied to the excavation of the site of Herculaneum by Amedeo Maiuri with the backing of the Italian government. Since then several square blocks of the ancient city have been completely excavated and now stand exposed.

Mr. Deiss relates how today it is still possible to see such things as the paintings, furniture, statuary, fountains, faucets and other details and objects of the daily Roman life in the town. Still in place in houses were bowls of food, fish nets, and fabrics.

Mr. Joseph Jay Deiss, the author, is a Texan and holds both B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Texas. He has written books on both medieval and classical themes dealing with Italian history. His books have been published in 15 European countries and he is a contributor of feature articles to leading literary monthlies and national magazines.

The subject of the book is admittedly a long way from Kansas archeology however it is presented in a very interesting and easily readable form and does deal with some very fancy archeology. The major portion of the work concerns classical Rome and a historical presentation of the town as has been

reconstructed in recent years. Little is presented dealing with archeological techniques and methods in exposing the buried remains. I found the book very fascinating and enjoyable reading and would recommend it to those who are interested in that particular historical period.

Thomas A. Witty
Topeka, Kansas

NEW BOOK

The Oklahoma Anthropological Society has just released Special Bulletin No. 3, Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points by Gregory Perino. This book is the third in a series begun several years ago by the Oklahoma Society and is presented in the same style. Those of you who have found the first two publications useful should add this one to your library. Some 51 new point types with illustrations and descriptions are included in this publication. This book may be ordered for \$4.00 from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in care of Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 63069.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

You've probably noticed the Newsletter is running a little behind. The number one reason is that we've not received any news or articles from you the membership. In over a year only three short articles other than chapter meeting reports have been sent in. How about some support?

ALTON CHAPTER
OCTOBER MEETING

About two hundred people attended our Alton Chapter lecture given by Mr. Al Look of Grand Junction, Colo. Mr. Look is a nationally known author, lecturer and educator in the fields of Archeology, Paleontology and Geology; as well as Journalism and Retail Advertising. His accomplishments in the field of Archeology include:

1. Discovery of a new species of an ancient mammal (Sparactolambda - Looki) which lived 50 million years ago. This specimen is now in the Chicago Museum of Natural History.
 2. Discovery of two prehistoric human cultures named the Turner - Look site (dated 500 A.D.), and the Taylor - Look site (dated 4000 B.C.).
 3. Lectured in most of the Universities in the U.S.
 4. Author of nine books on Archeology, Paleontology and Geology. His best known books are "In My Back Yard", and "1,000 Million Years on the Colorado Plateau."
 5. Recently returned from Egypt, the Holy Land, and the Sudan as an observer of archeological excavations.
- His program at Stockton consisted of color slides of Indian burials, unusual arrow points, complete dinosaur skeleton excavations, and various sites he helped dig in the Western States. He also showed slides of the Lake Powell area in the Canyonlands of Utah.

Mr. Look gave a very interesting and entertaining program which we all enjoyed.

Joanne Sanders
Alton Chapter
Stockton, Kansas

NINNESCAH CHAPTER
OCTOBER MEETING

The Ninnescah Chapter of the K.A.A. met in the Western Savings Hospitality Room in Pratt on October 5, at 7:30 p.m. The members discussed the county fair exhibit and decided to wait until the next meeting to make a decision as to whether or not to have one.

George Valyer reported on an article he had read in the paper about two frames of artifacts which were stolen in Oklahoma. He suggested we be on the lookout for anyone trying to sell such material.

Our main program for the meeting was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Watets and their son. They operate the Waters Rock Shop. The Waters brought a display of rocks and told us about where they were found. A number of these were found right here in Kansas. A discussion followed their presentation.

Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. Dick Sangster after the program.

Lois Graves
Secretary
Pratt, Kansas